Majr. James Watson

The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[Vol. X.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [No. 961.]

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON *WEDNESDAYS* AND *SATURDAYS*) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR, PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 20th, 1802. [12 1-2 CENTS SINGLE.]

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the late firm of AUSTIN and ANDERSON (either on note or open account) are earnestly requested to make them known to the subscriber on or before the 22nd instant.

WM. AUSTIN.

Richmond, 8th July, 1802.

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL FINISHED THREE STORY

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smokehouse, Coach-house and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JACOB I. COHEN,

On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800.

Mineralogy.

THE subscriber respectfully informs those persons it may concern, that he proposes remaining in or near Richmond for 3 or 4 weeks longer, and will during that time, examine land for Coal or any other Minerals, and assay the ores, for any gentleman who may wish it. The terms will be found moderate, and the information given, such as may be relied upon.

Being much out of town, a note left with the printer, or at Mr. Booker's Tavern, will meet due attention.

B. HENFREY,
Mineralogist.

N. B. Preparations are making for another EXHIBITION of the

New Light,

In a course of experiments which the patentee flatters himself, will meet general approbation, as they will prove the utility of the discovery. [tf]

BY Virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the fourth circuit, in the Eastern Virginia District, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1801, wherein John Tyndall Ware, executor of William Jones, dec. who was surviving partner of Farrell and Jones, is plaintiff, & William Dandridge and Jane Dandridge, executor and executrix of Nathaniel West Dandridge, dec. Willian Macon, John Johnson and Robert Anderson, surviving trustees of the said Nathaniel West Dandridge, deceased, John Dandridge, Robert Dandridge and Nathaniel Dandridge, sons of the said Nathaniel West Dandridge, Patrick Henry and Dorethea his wife, Philip Payne and Elizabeth his wife, John Spotswood Moore and Ann Katharina his wife, Woodson Payne and Mary his wife, and Archer Payne, the said Dorothea, Elizabeth, Ann Katharina and Mary, daughters of the said Nathaniel West Dandridge, deceased, and devisees in his will, and ———— Dandridge, ———— of Alexander Spotswood Dandridge, defendants,

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, at the dwelling-house of Mr. William Pulliam, in Hanover county, on the 15th day of August next, the negroes mentioned in the deed on which the above mentioned decree is founded, if dilivered,

FOUR THOUSAND

Acres of Land,

Lying on Allen's Creek, in the parish of Saint Martin's, in the said county of Hanover—Also

FOURTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY SIX ACRES,

Lying on Turkey Creek in the parish and county aforesaid—or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to raise the sum of nine hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty eight cents, with interest thereon to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum, from the sixteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and seventy five, till payment, and costs of suit, and expenses attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, D. M.
For JOSEPH SCOTT, M. E. V. Dt.

June 25, 1802. [tds]

FOR SALE,

A VERY LIKELY YELLOW

Servant Girl,

About fourteen or fifteen years of age.—She is a good house servant.—Enquire of the Printer. (3tl)

Noitce.

THE CO-PARTNERRHIP OF

M'Craw & Gwathmey

Having dissolved on the 8th instant in consequence of the death of Mr. MILLER W. M'CRAW, all persons indebted to, as well as those who have claims against the said firm, are requested to call on me for a final adjustment of the same.

ROBERT GWATHMEY,
Surviving partner of
M'CRAW & GWATHMEY,

Richmond, July 12, 1802. (eo4t)

PROPOSALS,
BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,
FOR REPRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THAT SCARCE AND VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.
To which will now be annexed.
A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder. (wtf)

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery, Monday October 5th, 1801.

BETWEEN
William Duval, *Plaintiff,*
AND
John Powell, and William B. Giles, and Frances Tabb, Admr. and Admrx. of John Tabb, and ———— heirs and devisees of the said John, *Defendants.*

THE defendant John Powell, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff, *It is ordered*, that the defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news paper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy, Teste,
P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Thomas Rutherfoord,
& Co.

Have just received a Consignment of

4-4 Irish Linens,

well assorted;
A FEW CRATES
QUEEN's WARE,
And a Cargo of
LIVERPOOL STOVED SALT.
They have also on hand,
THIRTY HOGSHEADS OF GOOD
WEST-INDIA RUM,
Which articles they will dispose of on moderate terms.

Richmond, 7th June, 1802. 1aw2m

THE subscriber has commenced the practice of the Law in the High Court of Chancery for the district of Richmond; and in the Federal Court of the same place: his attendance will be regular on both Courts. CREED TAYLOR.

Cumberland county, Needham, near Farmville Post Office, Prince Edward, 10th July, 1802. (4t)

FASHIONABLE
Summer Bonnets,
&c.

M. PHEPOE, Respectfully informs the Ladies of Richmond and its vicinity, that having completed her summer assortment, she has on hand a variety of SUMMER BONNETS &c.

CONSISTING OF

Dunstable, Leghorn Cairo, White Chip, Net Chip, Straw, Willow, Silk and Crape

BONNETS.

ALSO—*Lace Cloaks, Do. Veils Patenet Gauze, Do. Silk Shawls, Gloves, Beads, Silk and Silver Trimmings, Peelings, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers and other ornaments,*

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF 4-4

Irish Linens.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money, on the 7th day of August next, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, in pursuance of a deed of trust from Peter M. Carey to Cornelius Buck and Henry L. Biscoe, in order to secure the payment of a certain sum of money due the late Thomas Gibson, of Prince Edward, and the expenses, attending the execution of the trust,

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF

LAND,

Lying about twelve miles above Manchester. [eotds]

Cornelius Buck, Henry L. Biscoe, } Trustees.

July 6, 1802.

Doct. J. Prentiss,
FROM NEW YORK:

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he will TEACH [illegible] MECHANICAL ARTS, namely; Carriage Maker's Varnishing and Gilding and making the above compositions, Copal and Japanned Varnishes, after the India and European fashions.——Windsor Chair-makers, and Tinplate workers the art of Japanning in the European fashion—Watchmaker's and Silver smith's the art of Gilding and plating—Grocers the art of Confectionary and cordials—Apothecaries, Patent Medicines obtained from the Patent office London, &c. &c.——No pay will be expected, until they are perfectly satisfied with his instructions. Apply at the Eagle Tavern, or at his manufactory and still house a mile and a half below Shed Town.

N. B. All persons having demands against Doctor Prentiss, are requested to bring in their accounts immediately, as he will positively leave this place for the northward in ten weeks—and those indebted to him will therefore see the necessity of settling their respective accounts immediately.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And may be had at the Printing-Office of John Dixon, and of John Courtney, jun. near Mr. Wilkinson's Tavern, on Shockoe hill—

THE CHRISTIANS POCKET COMPANION,

Being a collection of the newest and most admired *SPIRITUAL SONGS*, now made use of amongst the United Baptist of Virginia. (Selected by John Courtney, senr.)

☞ This Book contains 108 pages, 8 vo.—Price, twenty five Cents single.

Richmond, July 19th, 1802. (3t)

MR. JOHN WARD,

SIR,

AS I know not your place of residence, I take this method of notifying you, that I shall by my attorney, move the worshipful court of Buckingham county, on the second Monday in August next, that being court day, for a judgement and award of execution against you for the sum of five pounds ten shillings, with lawful interest thereon, from the twelfth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, also five dollars and sixty seven cents, also five per cent on both the above sums, which I paid for the sheriff's commission, which said sums, except the last sum for sheriff's commission, Joseph Cabell, William I. Lewis, and John Breckenridge, Executors of Joseph Cabell, dec. recovered against me as your security in said court, for debt and cost, and which I have paid.

I am, sir,
Your former friend, &c.
JOHN BAGBY.

July 12th, 1802. (2w)

BLANK BONDS
For sale at this Printing Office.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, in Chesterfield county, near Falling Creek-Church, on the 11th of July, a likely

Yellowish Bay Mare,

Four years old last spring, about four feet eight or nine inches high, in good order and heavy quartered, with one or two small saddle spots; her mane, tail and foot locks are rather darker than her body; she trots well, but gallops awkwardly.—Any person who will bring the said mare to me, or give such intelligence that I get her again, shall receive the above reward, besides all other reasonable expenses, from the subscriber.

JOHN SNELLINGS.

15th July, 1802. (3tl)

TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SENATE FOR THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

AS there is a vacancy by the death of the late clerk to that house, I take this opportunity through the medium of the press, to offer you my services next session of assembly, to fill that post. Should you think proper to elect me, you may rely upon my unremitted attention in the discharge of the duties incumbent on me in that station.

MATTHEW BRANCH.

Buckingham, 12th July, 1802. (3w)

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

Is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

WASHINGTON HENRY ACADEMY.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary! and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselve immediately purchase all the Tickets.

1	prize	of	500——	500
2	do.	of	300——	600
5	do.	of	100——	500
10	do.	of	50——	500
50	do.	of	20——	1000
390	do.	of	10——	3900
1000	do.	of	7——	7000
2,800 tickets at 5 dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize.				14,000.

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent, will be the sum desired.

TICKETS

Are sold by the trustees, Thomas Tinsley, Edmd. Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, Jno. A. Richardson, Samuel Scherer, Roger Gregory, jr. W. Trueheart, Thos. Starke, Benj. Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benj. Oliver, jr. Jno. D. Blair—and the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement. (2m)

Agriculture.

Just received at S. Pleasants's Book-Store, a new work, entitled

"The Great Error of American Agriculture Exposed: and Hints for Improvement Suggested. By Thomas Moore," (of Montgomery county, Maryland.)

Extract from the Medical Repository, and Review

"Our inclinations would lead us to give a more detailed account of this part of the work, did we not flatter ourselves that many of our readers may be encouraged to peruse it entire.

"We can freely recommend to them a publication, from which we have derived both pleasure and instruction; and assure them that it has no appearance of coming from a speculator or a theorist, but from an experienced, judicious, and *Practical Farmer.*"

Novels, Romances, &c.

FOR SALE AT S. PLEASANTS'S BOOK-STORE, RICHMOND.

Adrian and Thecla
Anna St. Ives
Augusta
Arthur Fitzalbini
Abbefs
Alexis
Adamina
Antoinette
Ambrose and Eleanor
Advertisement for a Husband
Arthur Mervyn
Armenian
Beggar Girl
Baronet
Batavians
Black and Bond
Black Valley
Charles Grandison
Calaf
Carite and Polydorus
Count de Hoensdern
Contradictions
Count Novini
Coquette
Charlotte Temple
Camilla
Centaft
Cavern of Death
Children of the Abbey
Clermont
Coughlan's (Mrs.) Memoirs
Constant Lovers
Disappointed Heir
Disinterested Love
Defmond
Elliott, or viffitudes of early life
Eliza Beaumont
Edgar Huntley
Eliza Powell
Evalina
Edway and Edilda
Edward
Emilia de Varmont
Fashionable Infidelity
Fancied Events
Foresters
Family of Halden
Favorites of Felicity
Family Secrets
Fairy Tales
Grafville Abbey
Gomez and Eleanor
Godfrey de Haftings
Gabriel de Vergy
Geraldini
Gipfy Countefs
Gonfalvo of Cordova
Gallarea
Ghoft Seer
Haunted Priory
Hortio of Holftein
Henry Willoughby
Hartley Houfe
Haunted Cavern
Henry Villars
Ifadore of Gallicia.
Inftructive Rambles
Ildegerte
Invifible Rambler
Italian Nun
Invafion
Joferh Andrews
Jane Talbot
Juvenile Emigrants
James the Fatalift
Jack Smith
Love's Pilgrimage
Launcelot Greaves
Lewis de Boncour
Launch (the)
Love and Patriotifm
Louifa, the lovely Orphan
Leonard and Gertrude
Matilda and Elizabeth
Medallion (the)
Memoires of Matre Jaques
Maid of Kent
Modern Philofophers
Memoirs of Mary Wolftonecraft Godwin
Mordaunt
Midnight Bell
Myfteries of Udolpho
Montalbert
Maid of the Hamlet
Muſeum of agreeable entertainment
Monk (the)
Nocturnal Visit
Negro (the)
Orphan of Bollenbach
Ormond, or the fecret witneſs
Picture of the age
Plain Senfe
Peregrine Pickle
Prince of Brittany
Hector's Son
Reuben and Rachel
Roderick Random
Rinaldo Rinaldi
Ring (the)
Roderick's Caſtle
She Lives in Hopes
Scots Heiress
Shenſtone Green
Sophia, or the Embarraſſed wife
Shrine of Bertha
Sebaldus Nothanker
Slavery, or the Times
Storm (the)
Spanifh Rogues
Trinket (the)
Travels before the Flood
Trials of the Heart
Tales of Wonder
Tale of the Times
Two Couſins
Unfortunate Union
Vicar of Lanſdowne
Village Curate
Vicar of Wakefield
Wanderings of William
Wefland
Wandering Illanders
Young Exiles
Zeloco.

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4 Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the commons of this city, on Saturday last,

A ſandy Sorrel Horſe,

11 or 12 years old and about 14 or 15 hands high; he has a small blaze in his face, some white on his hind legs, the mark of a sore on his back and long switch tail. Whoever will bring said horse to Mr. Canter's, opposite Raphael's tavern, shall receive the above reward.

July 23, 1802. [2t]

FOR SALE,

At Hanover courthouse, on Wednesday the 25th day of August next (Hanover court day)

A Tract of Land,

Adjoining the land on which the said court house is, & extending to Littlepage's bridge, on Pamunkey river, containing 351 acres; one third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, and the terms as to the rest, fixed on at the same time. The subscriber will endeavor to sell, before the said 25th of August, the said land, privately, and should he succeed, will advertise the public of it immediately.

BENJ: POLLARD,
Trustee of the estate of
PAUL THILMAN, dec.

Hanover, July 14th, 1802. (tds)

THE term for which the subscribers were connected in business having expired on the 30th June last,

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Johnſton & Richardſon

WAS ON THAT DAY DISSOLVED.

Those indebted to, or having claims on them will apply for settlement to *EDWARD JOHNSTON*, who will hereafter transact business on his own account.

EDWARD JOHNSTON.
THOMAS RICHARDSON.

Norfolk, July 19, 1802. [3w]

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

HISTORY
OF THE
LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

[CONTINUED.]

On the 17th a bill was reported, which apportioned among the several states the following members:

New-Hampshire 5; Massachusetts 17; Vermont 4; Rhode-Island 2; Connecticut 7; New-York 17; New-Jersey 6; Pennsylvania 18; Delaware 1; Maryland 8; Virginia 22; North-Carolina 12; South-Carolina 8; Georgia 4; Kentucky 6; Tennessee 3.

On the next day the house went into committee of the whole on the bill; when Mr. Macon, a representative from North-Carolina, moved to strike out the ratio of "thirty three," for the purpose of inserting "thirty."

As all the subsisting diversity of opinion entertained by different members settled down into the affirmative or negative of this question, we shall condense the diffuse debate which took place on this as well as on several subsequent days, into one general point of view.

Messrs. Macon, Jones, T. Morris, Dennis, Bayard, Griswold, Giles, Smilie, and Dana, supported the striking out the ratio of "thirty-three thousand;" and Messrs. Van Ness, Bacon, Randolph, Davis, Eustis, Mitchell, S. Smith & Lowndes opposed it.

Those who supported the motion of Mr. Macon, and of course opposed the ratio of "thirty-three thousand," were divided in opinion on the grounds of support; some being in favour of the ratio of 30,000, and others in favour of a ratio still higher than 33,000.

They alledged, that no material inconvenience would arise from the increased delegations that would be created by an adoption of the ratio of 30,000, the aggregate of which would not exceed 160 members, a number much smaller than that of several state legislatures, wherein public business had been conducted with intelligence, with order and with promptness; that if the interests of a state required such a delegation, how much more did the interests of the United States, so vastly extended, require one equally large; that it was an object of primary magnitude to attach the confidence, and even the affections of the great mass of the people to the representative body, and that no happier mean could be devised of attaining this end, than that of an increased representation, whereby the constituent might be acquainted with his representative, and not depend, as was at present the case owing to the largeness of the district, on the opinion of others; that it was an essential principle of a republican government that the citizen voting should know whom he voted for, that the elector should be well acquainted with the elected; and though it was allowed, that it was impracticable absolutely to reach this point, it was still the duty of the legislature to approach it as nearly as possible.

That it was true wisdom to increase the strength of the government of the United States; no further, it was granted, than to enable it to protect itself from subversion or depression by the unconstitutional encroachment of the states; that this strength was not to be acquired by extending the power of the executive; but by augmenting the members of the popular branch, whereby the affections of the people to the government would be invigorated; and it was added by Mr. Bayard, that more real power would be conferred by the addition of 12n members, than by an army of 10,000 men.

It was contended that the House of Representatives was, and necessarily would be the main pillar of the general government. While it retained the attachment and possessed the confidence of the nation, the government would endure; but if any state should succeed in weaning the affections of the people from this house and transferring their confidence exclusively to the states, the government would perish.

That it was wise to enlarge the field of action and employment under this government. So small a number occupied the ground upon the floor of that House that the talents and ambition of the mass of men aspiring to distinction were directed to state objects, and seeking the aggrandisement of the States, eventually became hostile to the general government. The representation of the country was too spare, it was not sufficiently united and bound to the bosom of the nation. The same sympathy and confidence did not subsist between a representative and constituent when widely separated. Under the state governments, the representatives proceeded from every neighbourhood. They were well known, connected by common interests and friendship, and thence enjoyed the entire confidence of their constituents. Whereas a representative in that house was known by name only to the greater number of those who elect him.

That the representation in that house was national, & not that of states; that thence the necessity of a large representation, not merely acquainted with state interests, but also with the wants & the wishes of the whole people; and that the fear entertained that the general government might become too strong, by the means of a great representation, for the governments of the states, was altogether chimerical, inasmuch as all real alarm arose from an apprehension that the governments of the states would become too strong for this government. It was asked by way of instance, whether it was conceivable that the confidence of the citizens of Virginia in her state representatives would be shaken, by the proposed inconsiderable addition to her federal representation?

That the suggestion that the members of that house were not the representatives of the people was founded on a dangerous principle, subversive of the government and in the face of the constitution, and which, from its being calculated to confer power on the large states, claimed a rejection by every friend to the constitution and to national harmony.

That it was necessary, considering the great powers possessed by the other branches of the government, to pursue every constitutional expedient for giving energy to that House, to enable it with effect to maintain its due weight in the government, and to resist the undue encroachment of the other branches.

It was further alledged that the ratio of 30,000 was that which left the fewest unrepresented fractions; and that considerations, no less of magnanimity than of justice, should recommend its adoption, from its effect upon the state of Delaware; which under it would be entitled to two representatives, whereas under the proposed ratio of 33,000, she would have only one representative, with an unrepresented fraction of 29,000 persons.

On the other side, those who opposed the motion to strike out "thirty-three thousand," contended that it became the legislature to ascertain and conform to the will of the people on this point; that that will had been clearly expressed in the constitution which had decided that the ratio should not be less than 30,000, and in the law passed immediately after the adoption of the constitution fixing the ratio at 33,000; that this was the ratio which had been adopted when our numbers were much less than they now are, that it appeared to have given general satisfaction, and that no other inconveniencies had accrued, than such as might be expected to follow from the adoption of any other ratio whatever.

It would seem to be rather unnatural, and the reverse of what was contemplated by those who enacted the constitution, as our numbers increased, to lessen the ratio of representation.

A divisor, of 33,000, would now give a house consisting of at least 140 members, which even, on the present ratio, must soon become, not only expensive, but unwieldy.

As to what had been urged of the disadvantage to which electors were subjected in large districts, of not knowing the characters of their representatives and candidates, it was observed, that this was a disadvantage which was lessening with rapidity from year to year, and from one election to another—that to whatever inconvenience electors may heretofore have been subjected by the want of a knowledge of their candidates, from this inconvenience they are already in a great measure relieved, and it must in a short time entirely cease to exist. If any inconvenience of this kind still remains, by an election or two more it would be entirely removed.

It was contended that though the difference between the two proposed ratios was not great, yet that it was highly important that a doctrine so heretical and improper as that avowed on the opposite side should be exploded on its first annunciation; a doctrine which considered that house as the representatives not of the states, or of the people of those states in their respective sovereign capacities, but of the aggregate of the people of the United States in their national capacity; that the inevitable effect of this doctrine was a destruction of the *federal* principle on which the constitution had been founded, and a substitution of the alarming principle of consolidation; that whatever tended to produce this effect was destructive of the liberty and harmony of the people and of the stability of the government; that it was desirable that the general government should possess the entire confidence of the people so far as related to federal objects, but no further; that if the representation in that House should be increased until it should reach the numbers of a British parliament or a French convention, a proportionate diminution of confidence in the state governments would follow; until they should either be prostrated, or become feeble barriers against the ascendant powers of the general government; that under the old congress, organized on the federal principle, the smallness of the delegations had not prevented the transaction of public business with less skill or virtue than under the present government; that without enquiring whether the powers devolved on the general government exceeded the measure which true wisdom prescribed, it was certain that they did not fall short of it; and that an extension of those powers by whatever means, ought to meet with the uniform resistance of those who were friends to the federal feature of the government; that the House had been told that this accession of representatives would contribute in a higher degree to increase the power of the government than a military force; but it was to be hoped, that, after military and naval preparations, and every other expedient devised for carrying power beyond its constitutional limit had failed, the House would not be driven on the forlorn hope of the authors of those measures, who having failed in their primary means, now pursued by different means the same end, by attempting *nominally* to vest great powers in this House, which would *really* be shared by the co-ordinate branches, over which the people have little control; that the harmony of our political system depended no less upon the unimpaired sovereignties of the states, than on the exercise of the legitimate powers of the general government, which were intended to be federal, leaving to the states the legislation of internal concerns. For this object, the constitution was so constructed as to compose the jarring interests of the states. Extend it further; let it embrace objects for which it was not designed; let it trench upon the powers of the states; make it a national government, in the sense contended for and it will become a government vicious in its organization, since the reasons for that organization cease to apply, whenever it ceases to be a government of states, and becomes a government of the people in the aggregate.

With respect to the effects of the ratio of 32,000 on Delaware it was replied, that though to be regretted, that regret was lessened, when it was considered that that state more than any other participated in the powers of the government beyond the proportion of her numbers in her having, notwithstanding their inferiority, a delegation in the senate equal to that of the largest states.

Such were the *abstract* grounds on which the adoption of each ratio was urged, most of which were more ingenious than profound; and neither of which, perhaps, even allowing them to be just, conclusively established the inference deduced from them. Under the disguise of these theories lurked a more substantial source of conviction, founded on the basis of state interests, and party calculation—Near the close of the debate, general S. Smith, with his usual openness, rent the veil, and observed, that "he had listened to the discourses of gentlemen on the abstract question introduced. He had found that every gentleman, before he sat down, proved himself to be a representative of a particular State, and all that he had said. The point was, one altogether of calculation. The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Griswold) had been strong for 40,000, and now, after making his calculations, he agrees with his friend from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) in preferring 30,000, not, perhaps, because it peculiarly benefits Connecticut, but because it benefits the party with whom he acts. Let us view the gentleman from Delaware, and we see him pursuing the interests of Delaware, and caring nothing for the other states, and thus he shews us that he is the representative of the State of Delaware. The gentleman from North-Carolina, (Mr. Macon) heretofore always œconomical of the public money is for once prodigal in wishing an enlarged representation; and why? Because he hereby will promote the interest of his state. This was perfectly fair and right; and if he Mr. Smith, were similarly situated he should act in the same way. But Maryland happened to be differently situated. The ratio of 30,000 would have a fraction to her credit, 000. Could it therefore be expected that any member of that state would be for that ratio?"

After these discussions, which occupied the deliberation of several days, the question was taken on striking out the ratio of "thirty three thousand," and lost—Ayes 42—Noes 48. After various efforts to defeat, or postpone the bill, it was ultimately, on the 6th of January, read a third time and passed—Ayes 35—Noes 4; and after a feeble opposition confirmed in the senate.

During the progress of this discussion, the perpetual exhibition of discordant interest, more imaginary than real, and the combustible passions which a sense of it perpetually excited, demonstrated the expediency of placing the ratio of representation beyond the reach of legislative control. Whatever tends to division, without bringing with it a benefit, at least equal to the concomitant evil, ought to be avoided, so far as human wisdom can devise a remedy. In the exercise of this power, the remedy is the most easy of attainment. Instead of allowing a discretion to the legislative body to apportion its own members among the states, which in the best of times produces division and jealousy, and may, in the worst, produce injustice and corruption, the constitution should rigidly determine the number of representatives conformed to the successive gradations of population. And until this is done, a palliative should be found in the designation by law of the ratio by the congress sitting antecedently to the promulgation of the census. Thus, in the adoption of abstract principles whose local application could not be foreseen, all grounds of crimination, and all apprehension of oppression entertained by the smaller states, would be removed.

From the BOSTON CHRONICLE.

THE present state of politics in this country, must exhibit the United States as a phenomenon in the view of European nations. To observe individuals in a republican society contending against those vital principles, on which its legitimate permanency must exist—to read publications fraught with the most malignant calumny against the man who is desirous to substantiate the full energy of those doctrines, which have ever been considered as the bulwark of a free government—to see papers which are styled federal, prostituted to the base purpose of dissolving the union!—to find toasts circulated around the festive board, tending to excite the most abhorrent passions, and countenanced by clerical characters, who profess to inculcate the benign maxim of "peace on earth and good will towards men," to hear the full toned organ, dedicated to hymns of praise and thanks, given to the great ruler of the universe, leading in discordant notes to the sanguinary song of blood and carnage among the citizens of the respective states! Instead of the angel of peace, to pourtray "the amputating knife" in the temple of him, who declared, that "whosoever drew the sword should perish by the sword!" To notice the hypocrisy of those who, while they pretend to eulogize Washington, are destroying the great legacy of union which he bequeathed at the last moments of his existence! To observe the base intrigues of men, who by falsehood and deception mislead the honest yeomanry and tradesmen of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Connecticut, to counteract the principles so earnestly recommended by this departed patriot! When, fellow citizens, we view these things systimatically pursued, have we not reason to pause and examine the characters who are doing the mischief?

In the first place, if we look through the town of Boston, can we find one man who was opposed to the revolution, but what is a reviler of President Jefferson; or, is there one man among them, who was inimical to Washington, but who is now in opposition to Mr. Jefferson? These men treated Washington, during our revolution, in the same manner they now do Jefferson. Did they not represent him as the leader of an intolerant faction? Were not his attempts to relieve us from internal British taxes, considered as infringing on the prerogatives of kings, lords, and commons? Was not his opposition to the establishment of a judiciary, the judges of which were to remain permanent under the pay of the crown, denounced by the then British faction, as a violation of the constitution? Was not the declaration of independence, though sanctioned by the signature of Hancock and enforced by the sword of Washington, called the "speaking trumpet of rebellion?" Were we not then called upon in the same tone of energy which now designates a Morris or a Bayard, to "pause, for heaven's sake pause!" Were not the patriots of congress denounced as a body of insurgents, and were not the American army destined to the gibbet, in case their powers had not been equal to the great objects of our independence?

If we had not proceeded, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, George Washington and a host of heroes would have been handed down in the American history, in the same degrading point of view, as President Jefferson now stands in those papers devoted to the junto, who from the beginning were unfriendly to every republican character within the United States, and as no very prominent character in the time of the revolution has been countenanced by this party, it would have been only in proportion to his apostacy from the great cause which brought him from obscurity, and gave him a political reputation. In every instance, the federalists have supported the old revolutionary patriots so far, and no farther, than they have renounced their republican creed. Though a man might at those days oppose a feudal system, yet if he is now in favor of a hereditary president and senate, they will receive him into full communion.

The present controversy is not merely an opposition to Mr. Jefferson, it is no more nor less than the outrageous effusions of the enemies of our revolution, against republicanism; they may sweeten the pill with federalism, to make it palatable, but depend on it the most component parts are the poisonous ingredients of toryism. These people find that the President is reverting to original principles; they are anxious therefore to rally under false-colours: they cry out Washington, and like Judas, would salute him "hail, master, and kiss him," but, at the same time, would if in their power, crucify him and every man who professes to be his disciple.

The tories always spoke one language; they do not argue, but declaim, they do not reason, but denounce; they do not attempt to convince, but alarm. They declared in 1775 that we had broken the constitution; that destruction would follow our opposition to Britain; that we ought to pay taxes; that it was proper to have a standing army; that a numerous body of officers to live on the earnings of the people, was congenial to liberty; that a Republican government was a volcano, which generated in its bosom the lava of its dissolution. They attempted to divide the union of the states, by shutting up the port of Boston, and giving exclusive privileges to the other sea-ports; they spread alarms among the people, and kept the continent in one constant pertubation; they told us that Adams and Hancock were traitors, and that a permanent judiciary, paid by the crown, was the only basis of English liberty.

Is it not necessary then, fellow citizens, to examine the designs of these men? Why is calumny heaped on the present administration? Why is disunion advocated as the desideratum of public happiness? Why is the President treated with such pointed disrespect? Are you distressed by being relieved from taxes? Is the repeal of the excise on distilled spirits injurious, when on the commencement of this tax, governor Strong and Mr. Dalton, senators from this state, were opposed to the measure? If we now say the repeal is unjustifiable, we condemn governor Strong, as he was from the first introduction of this act, in the opposition. Can it be disadvantageous to our citizens when we paid $80,000, and Virginia only $40,000? Can it be beneficial for us to continue a tax which took twenty dollars out of every hundred, to support the various officers for collecting it, and which amounted to 185,000 yearly; every cent of which is saved to the people by abolishing the system? Every other part of the Internal Taxes fell largely on the New-England states, and yet the tory faction are attempting to renew the system, under the deceptive plea, that we are benefited by the measure.

The judiciary is another source of complaint against the President. But is there a man in the United States who would wish to extend this department of our government? Where is the man who candidly thinks that the bench and the bar, (though respectable as men) have not already their full preponderancy of weight in the community? Ye who attend our courts, and ye who have causes depending, examine the records and your own bills of cost, then answer whether the liberty and happiness of America depended on an extension of judiciary prerogative? The man who has a disposition to abuse the present administration for his timely check of professional influence, must have been peculiarly fortunate in not being obliged to pass the ordeal of a law suit, otherwise the evidence would have been too forcible on his mind and purse to admit a doubt as to the propriety of the repeal. To illustrate this remark, let the will of Washington speak, as he therein declares, that all controversies, as they related to his estates, should "be decided by three impartial and disinterested men." This is the deliberate voice of him in whom "all hearts united." Who then can controvert the principle?

Have ye, fellow citizens, gone to your homes, after attending a circuit or district court, and bewailed the weakness and imbecility of the judiciary, as it relates to any one officer within the whole department? If it is true that the happiness of our country wholly depends on giving further energy to the judiciary, in the name of liberty and independence, let us rally round this neglected and enfeebled part of our government—let us anathematise the President and congress—let us commence a crusade to Washington city, and under the banners of the judiciary, to the tune of "Rule New-England," let us entrench ourselves within pistol shot of the legislative and executive—thus embodied and embattled, let us send in the articles of capitulation, and peremptorily demand an unequivocal compliance with our wishes!

To shew the unreasonableness of the attack on President Jefferson's conduct, let us suppose that he had been at the head of the administration the last four years; that the public debt had increased, though the revenue had been so abundantly productive from the European war; that he had raised an army evidently unnecessary at the period of its establishment; that he had burthened the citizens with excises, stamp duties, and a direct tax; that he had borrowed money at the unprecedented interest of 8 per cent; that he had preserved a system of expenditure upon a scale similar to the above items, in most of his transactions—should we not consider it a happy event, if Mr. Adams had been chosen, and in a few months had adopted measures exactly conformable to the present administration? Would not the people have thought it was a change for the better? Would they not have reason to be thankful, that the finances of government were adequate to all our purposes, while they felt themselves relieved from such a number of burthensome taxes? This is a fair statement of the question, and if the federalists deny it, let them state their objections.

Whey then, fellow citizens, is all this rancorous temper excited? How degrading must we appear in Europe, to find us abusing the man, whose only conduct appears directed to the public good. It is impossible that the real friends of our country are the authors of that calumny which daily appears in our papers—they must be enemies, lurking in our sea-ports and interior; men who are baffled in their designs to establish themselves and families on the ruin of our general prosperity. Let us be collected, cool and deliberate, and persevering in the glorious cause of republicanism, we must gain the victory; we shall "rise conquerors, yea more than conquerors," over the disturbers of our national quietude—we shall finally triumphantly sing,

"*Columbians never, never shall be slaves!*"

OLD SOUTH.

SECRET SERVICES.

To the Editor of the Aurora.

At the close of the session of Congress, which ended on the first of June, 1796, the secretary of war placed five hundred dollars in my hands, to be carried to Pittsburg, for the purpose of compensating certain persons engaged in tracing and detecting the progress and mischievous intrigues of emisaries, employed on the western frontier and among the Indian tribes, by a foreign power, unfriendly to the United States. The money was advanced with the knowledge of the President and all the heads of department. Before the 1st August, 1796, I paid over the whole sum to the persons thus engaged. The man principally active in this delicate business, exacted an absolute promise that his name should remain secret. The dependent circumstances and local situation of this man, forbid a disclosure of his name, had no such promise been made. —The whole transaction passed within the knowledge of general Wayne, governor St. Clair, and H. H. Breckenridge, esq. General Wayne, who was charged with the ultimate direction of this business, is no more: general St. Clair is ready to confirm the fact; and judge Breckenridge, who stands very high in the con-

fidence of the present administration, by his letter dated the 1st. instant, authorises me thus publickly to own, that the sum of five hundred dollars was paid by me at the time, for the purpose, under the promise of secrecy, and with the knowledge, of himself, of general Wayne, and governor St. Clair, as I have above stated—that the whole transaction was innocent, prudent, meritorious. The books of the accountant of the war department shew that the money was advanced at the time I have mentioned, and it cannot be pretended that any other public money was paid into my hands.

In the summer of 1799, the accountant wrote to me, that I was charged with the sum of five hundred dollars, and desired that I should send vouchers to close the account. When congress assembled in the December following, I gave his letter to one of the heads of department, all of whom having been in office when the money was advanced perfectly knew the nature of the service rendered, and the stipulation of secrecy which forbad the filing of a receipt in the usual form. I therefore presume it was settled as a secret contingent expense of the war or Indian department, under the appropriation for these purposes, by act of Congress 1st June, 1796.

The public records of the accountant prove that this money came into my hands in June 1796. The authority of judge Breckenridge will not be doubted, that I paid it away in July 1796, long before the election or administration of Mr. Adams, and before my name was mentioned, or thought of as a candidate at the Pennsylvania election of 1799.

As to Mr. Lewis who is said to have been an agent for the war department, and to have had public monies in his hands, about the same time, I know nothing of the man, or his employment, or delinquency. I may have seen him, occasionally, in the public offices; but never had the slightest acquaintance or connexion with him at any time of my life. The assertion that Mr. Lewis's receipt and mine happened to be on the same day, proves, however, that the author of the calumny had access to the public books, and knew the real time that the money was first advanced in 1795; but chose to distort facts and dates, so as to connect it with 1799, and thereby give plausibility to his suspicion of electioneering corruption, as base in its nature as pitiful in its extent.

JAMES ROSS.

Pittsburg, 9th July, 1802.

REMARKS.

The whole of the transactions to which Mr. Ross alludes, and for which the *secret service* money mentioned was applied, the editor was possessed of before the receipt of Mr. Ross's letter and an article was prepared on the subject, which is suppressed in order to give place to this letter. Upon the letter itself we shall now offer a few observations.

It is in the first instance fully *confessed* that the *secret service* money was issued, and applied to a purpose known by James Ross; but the name of the agent is wrapped in Mysterious concealment.

2. It is to be inquired independent of the merits of the application, under what authority or law the money was issued—for no law authorises the war department to issue even a contingent expense but for an *express* and not a *concealed* service or rather it was issued without legal authority; for admitting, and we shall admit in its fullest lattitude, that the *use* to which the money was applied, would have been not only proper, but wise, under the circumstances alledged, if *legal*.

3. The next consideration is, that this transaction would have remained to this hour a profound secret, had not the investigation of public accounts been entered into, and the discussion forced by the publication of certificates of Mr. Adams—certificates dated three years after the transaction for which Mr. Ross states it to have been employed.

4. It is not so clear as Mr. Ross assumes, that although the sum was employed in 1796 for the purpose stated, that this money for which the certificates were given was for the same and no other purposes. It will however be granted, that it may have been a reimbursement of the sum—still, it was an application of money for which there is no legal or constitutional provision—but a mere application upon a supposed expediency.

5. Of the transactions of Lewis, Mr. Ross has unnecessarily taken the trouble to acquit himself. But Mr. Ross has either misunderstood or presumed more than was implied in the connection of Lewis's name with his. The circumstance of connection was wholly founded on the certificates for the secret service money to Mr. Ross, and the secret service money to Mr. Lewis being both dated and issued on *the same day* and date. This was such a fact as without explanation, must necessarily have placed the *two issues* in the *same department* on the *same date*, under a common suspicion.

6. It is not true that the facts were *distorted*, nor that any access was had to the books; the statements were made and the certificates litterally copied from the reports laid before congress, and Mr. Ross has therefore calumniated the committee of congress, by alledging, that facts and dates were distorted, for Mr. Ross acknowledges the receipt of the money, tho' no law existed or exists for the appropriation, and to say that happened which Mr. Ross acknowledges to have happened, is uttering a calumny, and distroying facts and dates, is very like the usual style of Mr. Ross in another place.

Indeed after the disposition which Mr. Ross manifested, on many occasions, of hostility to the constitution of the United States, in his memorable *up to the hub* propositions, he appears very awkwardly as a complainant of animadversions on facts which demanded scrutiny. After the *licence* which he allowed himself in the contest with governor M'Kean—and after his application to Mr. Wolcott to obtain a sum of 33,000 dollars of charges objected to in the accounts of a public contractor, he ought not to be very squeamish about the suspicions entertained of him. And he must have a very bad opinion of the understanding of those who have heard him so often take the utmost license with the characters and views of others if he could expect to escape suspicion of his conduct and his views.

The editor is willing, and was determined to do it before Mr. Ross's letter, to state, that though the employment of money in the way stated is illegal and a dangerous precedent, that as far as the editor has evidence, there is reason to believe that the application of the sum to the purpose mentioned in 1796, was prudent though it was one of the many evils which sprung from the British treaty.

(Aurora.)

Late foreign Intelligence

[*By the Confidence from Liverpool at Boston*]

LONDON, May 24.

FRENCH "LEGION OF HONOR."

A strong and unexpected opposition has manifested itself in the French Legislature. Our readers know, that a plan has been proposed for establishing a Legion of Honor, the nature of which we have already explained. The proposition was warmly recommended in the Tribunate by Lucien Bonaparte.—A member of the name of Savoy-Rollin attacked it with spirit and with great strength of argument. He considered it as the introduction of hereditary and military Noblesse into the Republic. Chauvelin, who was Ambassador to this country before the war, opposed it with equal warmth, and condemned it as in the highest degree unconstitutional. Lucien Bonaparte answered Rollin and Chauvelin with some petulance, & inveighed against them as having attacked the Government. The plan however, was adopted by the Tribunate; but the division upon it was 56 to 38.

In the Legislative Body the opposition was as strong. Our readers know that by the constitution of that body, that assembly decides upon a plan without hearing speeches from any of its members. Orators from the government, and a deputation from the tribunate, plead before it, either for or against any measure, and the assembly proceeds to the vote after it has heard them. On the 19th, at night, the discussion upon the Legion of Honor was opened in the Legislative Body. Lucien Bonaparte defended it, and animadverted upon the objections made to it in the Tribunate. At midnight the Legislative Body divided and adopted the plan by a majority of 166 to 110. So strong a minority has not been seen for some time.

SLAVE TRADE.

The principle of establishing the Slave Trade has been adopted, after much opposition. The numbers were 56 for and 27 against it, in the Tribunate; and 211 for and 53 against it in the Legislative Body. ——The Treaty of Amiens has been unanimously approved of by the latter; a medal is to be struck commemorative of it.

May 27.

Reported attempt on Bonaparte.

A most extraordinaay report has been brought from Calais, by a vessel which arrived at Dover last night. It is, that the life of Bonaparte *has been again attempted*. The attempt is said to have been made upon the parade at the Quintidi review. The conspirators surrounded and stabbed him. Happily the wound was slight; an Aid-de-Camp, however, near him, was mortally wounded.

We give this as a rumour, without pledging ourselves in the slightest degree for its authenticity. It may be only an echo of a report circulated some days ago, on the authority of some private accounts from Paris, which mentioned, that a conspiracy against Bonaparte's life had been planned, but had been discovered.

From Dover, May 26.—"the Rambler, arrived here from Calais last night, with 11 gentlemen passengers.

"A report is in circulation here by some of the above passengers, that Bonaparte was surrounded on the parade by a band of persons who attempted to stab him; he was slightly wounded himself, and his Secretary mortally wounded. This I mention merely as the report of the moment, not having time, as most of the passengers are on board the vessel, to get farther particulars."

From Paris, May 22.—At the making up of the signed List, respecting the First Consul's being elected for life, the night before last, only 7000 names appeared, and most of these military or placemen.

[*A letter*]

Yesterday was settling day for the account, when such was the *scarcity of money*, no less than two and a quarter per cent were given for the continuation.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

Health-Office.

JULY 20th, 1802.

It is with much satisfaction, the Board of Health have it in their power to inform the public, that the malignant fever in the neighborhood of Vine-street wharf continues to decline.

From the report of their committee this morning, it appears, that only three persons, remain sick with fever, one of whom is considered in danger.

By order of the Board,

CORNELIUS COMEGYS, President.

Attest.

BENJ. F. CARRIGUES, Secretary.

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1802.

PRICE CURRENT.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Tobacco		26s	*Cash*
Wheat,	*New*	68	*do.*
Flour Fine,	*do.*	34s6	*do.*
Do. do.	*Old*	33s	*do.*
Do. Sup.	*New*	35s6	*do.*
Do. do.	*Old*	33s.	*do.*
Corn		15s	*do.*
Hemp,	*Clean*	45l	*do.*
Iron		34l 10s	*do.*
Whiskey		4s	*do*
Bacon		7d 1-2	*do.*

The PRESIDENT of the *United States* left Washington on Thursday last on a visit to Monticello.

The legislative of Massachusetts have voted seventy thousand dollars for the erection of a Penitentiary House, or state prison. The edifice is to be erected in Charlestown.

From the MIRROR of *the* TIMES.

TO THE EDITOR.

In most of the papers, I believe an extract, said to be taken from a French paper, relating to the views of that nation, in settleing Louisiana, has been published, and in many of them with a marked tendency to excite alarm in the minds of the people for our political safety, and a bugbear is mustered up of the great strength, and encroaching ambition of the French, to induce the weak to suppose it is their intention at some future day, to swallow, and render us a province of the GREAT NATION.

While it is proper and necessary to be on our guard, both at home and abroad, it is weak to believe every unfounded rumor, and disturb ourselves with apprehensions which never can be realized, as it is wicked to excite such apprehensions as tend to unsettle the minds of our citizens, and induce them to imbibe prejudices which may finally be highly injurious—Let those who are seriously disposed to make enquiry, and inform themselves on this subject, consider that there was a time when France was in possession of Canada, and almost all the country west of the Mississippi, and many places east of the Ohio—that most of the Indian nations were connected with them, yet notwithstanding the reinforcements they received from the mother country—notwithstanding the assistance of the Indian tribes—the weakness of the then colonies of Great Britain, and the small aid our fore-fathers obtained from the parent country, altho' the French were then as desirous as they can now be to bring this country under their dominion, what were they able to effect? Little or nothing. And shall we be alarmed at their settling on the banks of the Mississippi, when we know how difficult it will be to supply a colony at any considerable distance *up* the river? That for a great length of time, those new settlers must be unable to provide fully for themselves, and therefore will depend much upon the Western States?

From the strength of the Union at large, and of some of those states on the Western waters—the resources of the present government in men and arms, ammunition and money—the facility with which all things necessary may be transported *down* the river, and the difficulty which the French whould have in sending troops *up*, either by land or water—the necessity which the new settlers would be under for a long time to cultivate the arts of peace, in order to acquire the necessaries of life—their ignorance of the country, and modes of warfare in a land covered with forest—the want of inducement to attack us, there being no rich nobles—or rich churches to plunder—and lastly, that the inducement to visit Mexico, on those, and many other accounts, are so much greater, than to attack the hardy inhabitants of the Western waters, for barren laurels—that I think we may safely rest for the present generation, without disturbing our repose, by visionary fears, conjured up by certain persons, for political purposes only, and void of any real weight.

Let us suppose the French engaged in settling the territory of Louisiana, and that they can land on the shores of the Mississippi 20,000 persons per annum (a great emigration indeed, and such as it is no way probable will take place) of these not more than 5,000 can be supposed fit to bear arms—and of those fit to bear arms, not one-fourth could be spared for any distant expedition, while their families would be left behind to starve. But admit their soldiery to increase 5,000 per annum how short would this be of the increase of the population of the Western states, especially, when we add to the natural progression the great number of foreigners who land on our shores & yearly, settle beyond the Alleghany. Let us reflect also, that there was a time when the all-powerful kingdom of Great Britain attacked us—when our population was not half its present number—when we had no money but old rags, no arms or ammunition, or experience, and yet what was the result? It is known to the world. And shall we now fear the attack of any foreign power, when we are in possession of every requisite for defence? No. And more especially shall we fear to be attacked by a colony of an European nation 3,000 miles distant? For shame fellow citizens, it is pusillanimous—unworthy of the blood of your forefathers—unworthy their children. And let me caution you to beware of the arts of designing individuals, who harrow up your feelings, by hideous tales of their own manufacture, in order to profit by their effects. There are men among us, whose interest it is to disturb our peace, that they may snatch a benefit by any occurrence favorable to their views. Be vigilant, but not timorous—be cautious, but not credulous, and your situation is happy.

A. B.

DIED, in Fauquier county, on the 28th June last, Mr. JOHN TOMPKINS, late of this city, after a lingering illness of 12 months, which he bore with the greatest fortitude and Christian resignation.

His many excellent qualities endeared him to a numerous acquaintance.

He has left an amiable consort to feel the loss of an affectionate and tender husband.

"The silence of respectful grief is our best eulogy."

Sales at Auction.

WILL be sold by the subscribers, at their office, on Saturday the 31st instant, sundry articles of merchandize, the property of Wight and Harris, Bankrupts, by order and under the direction of Charles Spencer, Moses M. Myers and Neil M'Coull, commissioners of bankruptcy in the case of said Wight and Harris ——Without reserve for CASH, viz.—

4 yards narrow Drab Cloth;
24 1-2 do. double milled do. do.
About 30 boxes brown Soap;
50 pair Shoes;
30 Dutch Blankets;
8 dozen worsted Hose;
3 do. cotton do.
1 piece cloth 9 yards;
1 do. Plains 18 do.
1 do. Frize 21 1-2 do.
1 do. do. 15 1-2 do.
1 do. Coating 25 do.
1 do. do. 21 do.
1 do. do. 18 1-2 do.
1 do. do 17 1-2 do.
1 do. Plains 16 1-4 do.
1 do. do. 16 do.
1 do. do. 20 do.
1 do. do. 30 do.
1 do. do. 18 1-4 do.
2 do. Duffil 32 do.
3 do. Flannel
1 do. Coating 18 do.
1 do. blue cloth 33 do.
1 do. do. 13 do.
1 do. Duffil 18 1-2 do.
1 do. Cloth 3 1-2 do.
1 do. Grey mixed 16 1-4 do.
1 do. Olive 5 1-2 do.
1 do. Grey 2 do.
1 do. Superfine, about 16 do.

PROSSER & MONCURE, v. ms.

Richmond, July 27th, 1802.

Sales at Auction,

THE subscribers hourly expect the arrival of a considerable consignment of

GROCERIES

From New-York, by the Brig Alexander, Capt. Culver, which they purpose selling publicly at Rocketts' landing, on 2 and 3 months credit, for notes with approved security—

—*CONSISTING OF*—

26 Hogsheads prime Muscovado Sugar;
11 Puncheons Old Rum;
22 Bags best green Coffee;
5 Pipes genuine Port Wine;
10 Boxes best Bourdeaux Claret;
10 Puncheons 3d & 4th proof Ant. Rum.
8 ditto do. do do Saint Croix.
4 Pipes Geneva.
20 Bags black Pepper.
Sherry & Teneriffe Wines, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Further notice of the day of sale will be given.

PROSSER & MONCURE.

Richmond, July 27, 1802. (tf)

To the SENATE *of* VIRGINIA.

THE late Clerk of your house (who no doubt would have merited a continuance of favor) being dead; It becomes necessary on the ensuing session to appoint some other person to that post; I therefore tender my service, and promise a due and prompt discharge of official functions, as far as can be effected by the most unremitted assiduity and attention.

JOHN ARCHER ROBERTSON.

Richmond, 10th July, 1802. (2)

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a court continued and held for [illegible] County, the 12th day of June, 1802.

Hezekiah Chaney, *Complainant,*
AGAINST
John Allison and Betsy his wife, late Betsy Davis, Andrew Hannah and Jenny his wife, late Jenny Davis, Robert Hueston and Peggy his wife, late Peggy Davis, James Davis, John Davis, and George Davis, children and co-heirs of James Davis, deceased, *Defendants.*

In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendants [illegible] of inhabitants of this country; on [illegible] of the plaintiff by his attorney, [illegible] that the said defendants do appear [illegible] on the second Tuesday in November next and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be inserted in a Virginia Gazette [illegible] months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy,

Teste,

ROBERT CROCKETT, C. W. C.

At a court continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of May 1802.

James Bartlet Couch and Ann his wife, *Plaintiffs,*
AGAINST
Samuel Winfrey and Sarah Smith his wife, John Couch and Allen Howard Couch, his infant son, by John Couch his guardian, Maria Gist Anderson, John Smith Anderson, William Anderson and Mary Anderson by Samuel Shelton, their guardian, Thomas Jefferson Anderson, by Samuel Winfrey, his guardian, *Defts.*

In Chancery.

THE defendant, Maria Gist Anderson, not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their attorney, *It is ordered*, that she do appear here on the second Monday in August next, and answer the plaintiffs' bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy,

Teste,

BOLLING BRANCH, D. C. B. C.

To the Public.

THE subscriber intends leaving this state for some time; the public are therefore notified, that Mr. MATHEW CHEATHAM, of Chesterfield, is appointed my attorney in fact, and will transact all my business during my absence.

DANIEL GORDON.

Manchester, July 26th, 1802. [tf]

BY order of a Board of the Directors of the Manchester Turnpike Company, I hereby notify the Share-holders of the said company, that they are requested to meet at Mr. Brooks's tavern in Manchester, the 30th day of August next, to supply a vacancy in the Directory.

DANIEL BEASLEY, Secretary.

July 26, 1802. [10t]

Notice.

A PETITION will be presented to the next Assembly of this Commonwealth, praying further compensation to be allowed, for a negro man by the name of Bob, executed under sentence of the county court of Nottoway.

JOHN ROYALL.

Nottoway, July 13, 1802. [e04t]

ON Wednesday the 18th of August in the present year 1802, on the premises, we shall sell (having been disappointed in the former sale) to the highest bidder, for the best price which can be had in ready money,

One Tract of Land,

Lying in the county of Chesterfield,

Containing, by estimation, sixty-eight acres and a half, be the same more or less. The said land is a part of a larger tract, which was conveyed to us on the 26thday, of March 1801, by James Perry, in trust for paying to Guleelmus Wood, the sum of five hundred and three dollars and one third of a dollar, with interest thereon from the date last mentioned, together with the charges of sale, the expense of recording the said deed of trust, and all other necessary charges. The land to be sold is that portion of the land which was allotted to the said James Perry, as one of the heirs of his father.

A. WHITWORTH,

(4tw) W. LAPRADE.

July 28th, 1802.

The Lead Mines

IN WYTHE COUNTY FOR LEAD.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond district, June 8th, 1802.

BETWEEN

Edmund Pendleton and Peter Lyons, surviving administrators of the estate of John Robinson, dec. Plffs.

AND

Mary Byrd, widow and administratrix of the honorable William Byrd, Esq. deceased, Charles Carter, of Sherley, John Byrd, [illegible] heir and devisee of the said William Byrd, deceased, Robert Nelson, Esq. and Susanna his wife, and Polly [illegible] sisters and co-heirs of John Caswell Robinson, deceased, Patrick Henry, Esq. Charles Lynch, Charles Carter of Stafford, and Elizabeth his wife, [illegible] Griffin and Susanna his wife, William Nelson and Lucy his wife, and [illegible] Lewis, eldest son and heir of Mary Lewis, deceased, which said Elizabeth, Susanna, Mary and Lucy, were daughters and co-heirs of John Chirwell and John Carter Littlepage, Defts.

ON the petition of Samuel Payne and John Feild, with the assent of the plaintiffs in this cause, and for reasons appearing to the court, the money for which the Lead-Mines mentioned in the decree of this court pronounced on the eighth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, together with fourteen hundred acres of land thereunto belonging, not having been paid by Moses Austin and company, the purchasers, or any person for them, according to the times limited for payment in, and by that decree, and the condition of the bond given to secure the payment thereof, by Stephen Austin and Moses Austin, partners of the said company, and their sureties, of whom the petitioners are two, it is the opinion of the court, and it is decreed and ordered accordingly, that the sale made in pursuance of that decree be set a side, and that the premises aforesaid be again sold by public auction, at the door of the Eagle-Tavern in the city of Richmond, to the highest bidder, on, or before the seventeenth day of August next; that the said Lead Mines and premises be sold on a credit of nine months for one moiety of the purchase money, and eighteen months for the other, that bond and good security bearing interest from the day of sale, be entered into by the purchaser or purchasers, and made payable to John Wickham, John Warden and William Hay, who are appointed commissioners to conduct the said sale either jointly or by any two of them, and to take the said bond, in trust for such person, or persons, as shall upon the final decree be adjudged to be entitled to the said purchase money, it being intended, that the same shall abide the decision of the court, in like manner as the said land and premises would have done, had no sale been directed by this, or the aforesaid decree, but this decree is made upon the following conditions, to wit, that the bond entered into by the former purchasers and their sureties shall remain as a security for any sums which may be found deficient, between the purchase money to be raised by the sale now directed, and what is now due on the said bond for principal and interest, together with all rents accrued or accruing on the premises since the said former sale, with all expenses to be occasioned by the sale now directed: that in case more than sufficient for these purposes shall be raised by that sale, the same shall be applied to the credit of the said former purchasers: that the sum of five thousand pounds current money of Virginia at the least, shall be bidden for the said Lead Mines and premises upon the terms aforesaid, on failure of which, the commissioners aforesaid, or any two of them are further directed to make no sale, in the event of a sale to make no conveyance, until the money is paid, or until the further order of this court, to make known the conditions aforesaid, in an advertisement to be published for eight weeks successively in two of the gazettes printed in the city of Richmond, describing the property to be sold, and advertising the time and place of sale, and to make report of their proceedings in pursuance of this decree, to this court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy,
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C. H. D.

Richmond, June 18, 1802.

☞ The property mentioned in the foregoing decree, will be sold, upon the terms and under the conditions therein specefied, at the door of the Eagle Tavern in this city, on Tuesday the seventeenth day of August next, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M. by

JOHN WARDEN,
JOHN WICKHAM, } Com'rs.
WM: HAY,

N. B. A discription of the works and the improvements made by the present proprietors, drawn up by Stephen Austin, one of the company, is lodged with the commissioners to be shewn to any person who may be inclined to purchase.

(eo8w)

Writing Paper and Quills,

For Sale at this Printing Office.

New Publications

JUST RECEIVED AT S. PLEASANTS' PRINTING-OFFICE AND BOOK-STORE.

THE SUPPRESSED HISTORY
Of the Administration of John Adams, late President of the United States, by John Wood——Also, a separate pamphlet, containing a Narrative of the suppression by Mr. Burr.

Secret Memoirs of the Court of Petersburgh; particularly towards the end of the reign of Catharine II. and the commencement of that of Paul I—forming a description of the manners of Petersburgh at the close of the 18th century, &c. with remarks on the education of the Grand Dukes, and the manners of the Ladies, and the religion of the people.

Antenor's Travels in Greece and Asia: including some account of Egypt, 3 vols.

Voyage from Montreal, on the river St. Laurence, thro' the Continent of North-America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans: with an account of the rise, progress and present state of the Fur Trade of that country—illustrated with a map—by Alexander Mackenzie, Esquire.

Guthrie's Geographical Grammar—the 19th edition (1801) corrected and considerably enlarged.

Brydone's Tour thro' Sicily and Malta

Constitutions of the United States, according to the latest amendments—to which are prefixed, the declaration of Independence, and the Federal Constitution, with the amendments.

Life of Bonaparte, first Consul of France from his birth to the peace of Luneville—to which is added, an account of his remarkable actions, replies, speeches, and traits of character——and anecdotes of his different campaigns—with a portrait.

Gessner's Idyls

Morse's Geography abridged

Goldsmith's Rome

——— Greece

She Lives in Hopes—a Novel—by Miss Hatfield.

Tears and Smiles—by Peter Pindar—(the ladies edition)

The Minstrel; or Progress of Genius—by Doct. Beattie.

—ALSO—

50 dozen Dilworth's, and 25 ditto Columbian spelling books——A large parcel of WRITING PAPER of different qualities and sizes, from 6s. to 48s. per ream——a fresh supply of BLANK BOOKS, and a large supply of CHAP BOOKS.

June 30.

TO RENT,

A Commodious House,

Near the market and adjoining the tenement now in the occupancy of Mr. Aylett Buckner—it is well calculated for a private family, with a good Kitchen and small Garden——Terms may be known on application to

JAMES RIND.

13th July, 1802. (tf)

Wm. & J. H. Foulhee

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the GENUINE matter of

COW-POCK,

Inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox, by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a House for the purpose.

If, however, any should prefer to be inoculated for the Small-Pox, they may apply. [tf]

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

AUSTIN & ANDERSON,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN.—All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business. All those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin.
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, 3d May, 1802. tf

TO LET,

A Small Tenement,

Containing three rooms, a Smoke-house, Kitchen, and sufficient Garden.——For therms enquire of

ENOCH SULLIVAN.

(3t)

Call's Reports

Are For Sale at this Printing-office.

Also—(JUST RECEIVED)

A very general assortment of ENGLISH SCHOOL-BOOKS.

---

100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN-AWAY from the subscribers, at Capt. Wm. Meredith's Tavern, Cumberland county, (Virginia) on the 24th inst. two likely negro fellows, (to wit,)

BILLY,

Purchased of Capt. Miller, Saint Mary's county, (Maryland,) about the 20th May last, and probably may wish to make his escape back; he is about six feet two inches high, 21 years old, rather of a yellowish complection, a large nose, but very flat and low between the eyes, long hair which he generally keeps combed back, a little bow-legged, bold countenance, and generally very polite——He is an exceeding good dancer and has a very good turn to mimick, both of which amusements he is very apt to indulge himself in when noticed by white persons. He wore away a blue sailor's jacket, striped cotton overalls, a linen shirt and a pair of coarse shoes.

The other named

RALPH,

Purchased of Mr. Joshua Millard, of the above mentioned state and county, near Leonard Town; he is about five feet ten inches high, remarkably well made, about 25 years old, thick lips, the upper of which turns up very much when he smiles; he is very polite in his address and plays exceedingly well on the violin; his clothes were when he went away, a sailor's short striped coat, a brown cloth surtout, linen overalls, white cloth waistcoat and breeches. They are both artful and cunning and no doubt will change their names and endeavour to get on board some vessel, or go into some of the northern states, in case they should return to the place where they were purchased.——All masters of vessels are hereby forwarned harbouring said run-aways, or taking them out of the state at their peril. The above reward, with reasonable expenses, will be paid to any person apprehending and securing them in any jail in this state, and giving six weeks notice in the Virginia Argus, of the place where they are lodged, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them.

ROBERT WALTON,
JOHN HUGHES.

24th June, 1802. 3om]

F. Rabineau,

LIMNER,

Respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of the town of Richmond and its vicinities, that he takes LIKENESSES in MINIATURE—also DEVICES with NATURAL HAIR. He will pay strict attention to those who will please to employ him. They will please to leave their names at Mr. Richardson's, where his work also can be seen.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

For the benefit of the Distributees of the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN TABB,
Will be Sold,
SEVERAL VALUABLE

Houses and Lots,
In the Town of Manchester.

Any persons disposed to purchase are requested to apply to Mr. *Benjamin Hatcher* and Mr. *Henry L. Biscoe* of that town, who are fully authorised to sell the whole or any part of the property upon such terms as they shall conceive most for the interest of the distributees.

William B. Giles.

Amelia, July 11th 1801.

THE FRIENDS OF

Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of LONDON are informed, that he will receive consignments, on which, if required, the subscribers will make advances in Sterling or current money.

The British ship ADVENTURER, now loading at City-Point for London, will receive to his address 200 hogsheads Tobacco, if immediate application be made to ROBERT & ALLAN POLLOK & Co. Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK

Petersburg, 14th June, 1802. [tf]

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY THE PRINTER HEREOF,

Mr. Giles's Speech

ON THE
JUDICIARY BILL.
WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD
ROWLETT'S

Tables of Discount
OR
INTEREST.

A FEW COPIES OF

St. LEON,

A Tale of the 16th Century.
By W. GODWIN.

For sale at S. Pleasants' book-store
April 6, 1802

FOR SALE,

Two Tracts of Land,

One of which lies on the waters of Louse Creek, in the county of Charlotte, about eighteen miles above the court house, and six from Booker's Ferry, and contains between 250 and 300 acres, about fifteen of which are cleared, and has on it a new dwelling house 24 by 18 feet square, two rooms below and one above stairs. This land is well watered and timbered, about half of which is good Tobacco land.

The other contains 121 acres, and lies on the waters of Falling River, in Campbell county, 6 miles from Booker's Ferry, and about 3 from the Seven Islands, on Staunton River. This tract is all wood land and is well timbered. Any further description might be thought superfluous, as it is presumed any person inclined to purchase, would wish to view said land and premises. The land will be shewn by *Stephen M'Crew*, who lives adjoining the land in Charlotte county. For terms apply to BARNETT MOORE, in the lower end of Prince Edward county, on Sailor creek, near Rice's Meeting-house.

N. B. A bargain will be given in the above land for good payment.

15th June, 1802. (10t)

Fashionable Dresses.

M. SMITH,
MANTUA-MAKER, FROM LONDON,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Richmond, Manchester and their vicinities, that she has imported a number of the newest and most approved London fashionable *PATTERNS*.—Also, a few *LACE CLOAKS*, ditto *VEILS*, Ladies' *SHOES*, &c. all of a very superior quality, which are now open for their inspection at M. PREPOR'S, Milliner, in the Main-street.

N. B. *DRESSES* made at the shortest notice in the first stile of elegance.

For Sale.

On Thursday the fifth day of August next, *WILL BE SOLD*,
at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, for ready money at public Auction,

THE TENEMENT

at present occupied by Prosser and Moncure and Shiphard and Bendle, which was conveyed to us by deed of trust on the fifth day of June, 1795, by Reuben Coutts, to secure the payment to Edward Garland, the sum of five hundred and forty pounds, with interest thereon from the fifth day of June, 1802, together with the charges of sale, the expense of recording the deed of trust, and all other necessary charges.

WM: DABNEY,
WM: AUSTIN.

June 28, 1802. (tds)

THE subscriber being desirous to remove to the state of Tennessee, will sell that valuable

Tract of LAND,

Whereon he now lives, lying on Twittie's Creek in Charlotte county, containing about 1300 acres. It borders on the Creek about two miles, into which runs four branches in parallel directions, nearly equally distant from each other; on each of these branches are several very excellent springs of good water; there is on the tract, (I suppose) near three hundred acres of low grounds, including a great deal of excellent meadow land, good orchards of all kinds of fruit trees, particularly an Apple orchard of about two hundred trees, mostly Hughes Crabs, that seldom or never fail bearing: The houses are, a good dwelling house, three rooms below and three above stairs, with two brick chimnies and four fire places, with an excellent cellar under the whole, divided into two rooms, a work house of two rooms with a kitchen under it walled with brick, a good brick chimney, with fire places in each room, Meat house, Dairy, two Lumber houses, &c. &c. all in good repair, and covered with featheredge plank. This tract of land might be conveniently divided into two separate tracts, one to contain about 800, and the other about 500 acres, the former will include the dwelling house, plantation, orchards, &c. the latter will mostly be wood land, with a small plantation on it, fresh cleared and under good fencing, sufficient for 6 or 7 hands. These lands are convenient to mills, having one within a mile, and seven more within six miles, about six miles from the court house, and has an excellent summer range for cattle. It is thought to be unnecessary to mention any more of the very many advantages which these lands possess in point of situation, soil, &c. as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will first view the premises, which will be shewn and the terms made known by application to

ROBERT BEDFORD.

June 25th, 1802. [tf]

☞ NOTICE,
IN THE MATTER OF
THOMAS HOOPER, A BANKRUPT.

THE Subscribers being appointed assignees of the Estate and Effects of *Thomas Hooper*, late Merchant of Richmond, Bankrupt; All persons indebted to the said Thomas Hooper or who have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the Subscribers, or to such as are or shall be duly authorised by them.

RICHARD DENNY,
CHARLES SPENCER, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, 8th July, 1802. [tf]

JUST RECEIVED,
From Doct. CHURCH'S Dispensary, New-York, and for sale at this Printing-Office, a fresh supply of the following

Patent Medicines:

Church's Cough Drops,
A medicine unequalled by any in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas and Consumptions.

Patirosa Lozenges
For the Voice, Hoarseness, Colds, Coughs, &c. &c.

Chemical Essence and Extract of Mustard,
For the cure of the Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, White Swellings Chilblains, &c, &c.

Anodyne Essence,
For the Head Ache.

Volatile Tincture,
For the Tooth Ache.

The Botanical Tea.

Infallible German Corn Plaister,
For the Cure of Corns.

Scotch Ointment
Cures the most inveterate Itch in four hours without Mercury.

Eye Salve,
For all disorders of the Eyes.

Antiscorbutic Tincture,
For the Teeth, Breath, and Scurvy in the Gums.

Essence of Scurvy-Grass,
For preventing and curing the Sea and Land Scurvy.

Vermifuge Lozenges,
For destroying Worms in children and grown persons.

Antispasmodic Elixir,
For the cure of all kinds of Fits.

Cordial Restorative Balsam,
For Nervous Disorders, Debility, Inward Weakness, &c.

Vegetable Lotion,
For the face and skin, freckles, sun-burn, prickly heat, Ring Worms, Tetters, &c. &c.

Dr. Church's Antibilious Pills,
For the Cure of Malignant and Bilious Fevers, Dyspepsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Acidity, Cholera *Morbus*, Gravel, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and all disorders of the Head, Stomach, and Bowels.

The Genuine Patent Alterative Pills
For the cure of Scurvy, Cutaneou Disorders, the Venerial Disease, &c. &

ALSO,
DR. CHURCH'S TREATISE ON
The Venerial.
Containing plain and easy Directions for the speedy and effectual cure of that Disease in both Sexes; whereby any person may cure themselves at a small expense, Price half a dollar.

THE subscriber, living in the lowe end of Campbell, wishes to employ
A JOURNEYMAN TANNER AND CURRIER.
To whom liberal wages will be given.

WILLIAM WITHROW.

(4ll)

CITY OF RICHMOND,
IN COMMON-HALL, May 13, 1802.

DOCTORS CRINGAN and M'CAW having tendered their services to inoculate the poor of this city for the Cow-Pox gratis; *Resolved*, that the Constables be directed to notify the same to the poor in their respective districts, without delay. If the other Physicians within this city should think proper to inoculate the poor gratis, and will give information thereof to the mayor, he will direct the constables to notify the poor within their several districts, thereof—And that the Printers in this city be requested to insert this resolution in their respective newspapers.

A Copy)
Teste, *ADAM CRAIG*, C. C. H. C. C.

ALL KINDS OF

Mattrasses,

Made and furnished at short notice—Also old ones repaired, &c. at the Falling-Garden. JOHN S. PLEASANTS.

June 9th, 1802.